

"In the course of the investigation the committee were struck with the numerous cases of mental alienation among the convicts. A much larger number of the inmates of our prisons are more or less insane than the people imagine, or than the officers of the prisons themselves are to fully aware. Indeed, it is a matter of doubt whether any person, once out of prison, after serving a sentence of six or more years, with a tolerably sound mind."

"We discern nothing in the good time coming, more grateful to our sympathies, or more strikingly contrasting it with the blind selfishness of the present, than the treatment it promises to the pauper and the criminal. If our readers wonder why we present the two together, we answer, it is because we see little else in the law's estimate of their claims, except that the care taken to prevent the criminal from injuring provisions is applied to prevent the pauper from resorting to them while he can keep soul and body together without. As March meeting is close at hand when the poor of the several towns are set up at auction & struck off to the lowest bidder, be he brute or human, we ask of our readers to give a careful consideration to a few suggestions and thoughts which we believe to be dictated by regard to him who has said, 'the poor ye have always with you.'"

"The circumstances and conditions of our childhood and early youth, made us familiar with the policy of the poor laws and the spirit in which they are executed. If we have not at their feet, we have often sat in the unbroken corner, while town dignitaries discussed the provisions for the town's poor, and all the details of their application; and more, we have listened while the pauper has poured out to official ears the tale of grievances endured from irresponsible, but legalized provisions—those who had hidden them off at auction. We have seen the compassion of the official choked down by the 'statutes';—we have seen him retreat from the pressure of individual feeling under cover of official duty; and by this we know that if only good and intelligent men would act up to their conscious responsibility to God and humanity, to 'do as they would be done by,' individually, statute abuses would soon disappear. Not one in ten of the statute provisions which outrage justice and humanity, is contained in force by law. Properly denominated public sentiment. It is almost a truism to say that the law is not made in a vacuum, but that it is sustained by public sentiment, when the sentiment which sustains it is in execution would shrink from the responsibility of its initiative—would not sustain its enactment if it did not exist. Popular sentiment is ever truth-wind, justice-wind. It has its initiative in individual sentiment; and when we have individual sentiment charging injustice and inhumanity upon an existing law, and see its officials taking refuge from the conscious odium of its execution, under the plea of official obligation, we may be assured that public sentiment is not chargeable for the continuance of that law; and that, if it were stripped of its mummy coverings, only selfishness in the few, and habit in the many, would be found preserving its soulless form. In the enactment of good laws even, we are careful to gauge public sentiment, to find if it will sustain them. Why should we be less jealous of retaining laws which a just and humane individual sentiment condemns, which public sentiment would shrink from enacting, would not take the responsibility of advising?"

"We have placed at the head of our article a paragraph exposing the evil results of prison discipline upon the intelligence and sanity of its subjects, not to remark upon it, but as serving, indirectly, to illustrate the injustice and inhumanity of a policy underlying both our penal and our pauper system of providence. A pauperism which would degrade the nation, and imprisonment by introducing these intellectual associations and influences which cultivate and develop a taste for the beautiful, is met by the objection, that if you make a paradise of the prison, you lessen the penalty of wrong doing and invite to crime! As though, if you win men to love the pure and the beautiful in prison, they would not be more likely to pursue it out of prison! As though men who never knew a home of intelligence and love outside the prison walls, and find none of the sweet influences that foster a genuine humanity among the provisions for criminals against its sacred claims, could be expected to comprehend and practice the demands of a christian humanity when their terms of imprisonment are expired!"

"Time after time when pitying woman has reëntered against the meagre provisions made for the helpless pauper, we have heard the father, the husband and the man in authority reply to her, that it will not do to make the pauper's life inviting, as greater numbers would resort to the town for support." As though the honest and the industrious, who are compelled by misfortune, to eat the bread of charity, should be subject to a bill of fare that will recruit the vagabond who can earn his bread, but will not!"

"Another week we will deal in facts and incidents illustrating the spirit and operation of our pauper system. We would speak now of the claims of the poor and the duty of the State. The State is enriched by the labor of its citizens; its growth and prosperity depend upon its productions. Our paupers are mostly laborers whose labor has been taxed for the benefit of community, or their helpless children. They have only come to be burdens through misfortune, casualties, bereavement, or the infirmities of age. We will not except even these when a love of drink has paupered, when we say that nine-tenths of our adult paupers have claims for support on the score of wealth accumulated to the state. Rum-drinking has made rum-selling sufficiently profitable to enable the traffic to pay into the State Treasury a very perceptible amount of license money. The drunken pauper has a claim to dividends on the license investment. Our adult paupers also have claims to dividends invested by way of taxes. Their labor or their capital have contributed to sustain our institutions of government, of education, of religion. Our internal improvements have risen by their help. They have contributed to the support of the poor of the past; and by commerce with professional men, mechanics, merchants, they have contributed to the fortunes of the wealthy and influential. As producers of wealth to the State, the infirm adult poor are entitled to a support. Besides this they have the same claim as the unprofitable and the helplessly young, who, by bereavement or misfortune or improvidence, are thrown upon the public for the means of existence—the claim of humanity to which christian benevolence every where responds."

"The paupers of community should not then, be regarded as indebted or beholden to the State, or town authorities, for favors; but the authorities should feel under obligations of justice and benevolence to them, and instead of acting upon estimates of how little will keep soul and body together, it should be the privilege, as it is the duty of our freedom to provide with reference to the well-being of both body and soul. . . . Suitable employment for the hands that can labor, and abundant occupation and food for the mind, as well as wholesome food and a comfortable home for the body, are due from the State to its dependent members. And let the score of every noble mind rest upon the inhuman and demoralizing policy which relies on revolting and scanty provisions to keep its pauper list in check. Suppose we spread a table loaded with food so miserable that only the most famishing will attempt to eat—shall we claim as Christians to have fed the poor and ministered to the needy?"

Speech by Kossuth in Reply to a Committee of Salem, Ohio.

Kossuth, after returning his sincere and heart-felt thanks for the kind hospitality of which he had been generously invited to partake, expressed his regret that he was unable to do so, and said:

"Since I came to the United States, the very first words which I have spoken, have been of sympathy at my place, have been the generous offers of hospitality; but, gentlemen, I came not here to enjoy rest—not to partake of hospitality, but to devote all my exertions to the cause of Hungary, my country; and I feel that every dollar spent simply in hospitality, is a dollar lost to the cause which I advocate. If you are so generous, I will invite my down-trodden country to partake of your hospitality; but Kossuth, the poor exile, wishes nothing to be lavished on him—everything on his country."

"Your speaker is pleased to allude to what he termed 'my eloquent and plaintive appeals in behalf of my fellow-countrymen.' Ladies and gentlemen, let me briefly relate a tale to you: There was once a Bishop living in a certain part of Europe, who had entered a town, the bells of which he expected to be rung in his honor, but he was not greeted by their sound, and called the superiors of the place together to know the cause of the omission. The chief magistrate said they had ninety-nine reasons for not ringing the bells. The first reason was that they had no bells to ring. [Laughter.] The magistrate was going on to narrate his other reasons, but the Bishop said he was perfectly satisfied with their first, and dispensed with all the rest."

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, if indeed you expected any eloquence from me, you will be disappointed, for ninety-nine reasons, the first of which is that 'I have got no bells.' [Applause.] Out of the other reasons, however, with your kind permission, I will narrate one or two—the first of which is, that I am very sick. Indeed, I am entirely worn out, and it causes me great pain even to speak a single word. I make no apology, but perhaps waste the little remnant of my strength, and that I want to prove to fight the battles of my country. [Enthusiastic applause.] One more reason I will mention for not delivering to you an elaborate address. If the generous people of the United States become accustomed to restrain their tongues on one I may have said many places of residence, and speak to them—they bestow their sympathy for my cause only on condition of my personal presence—the grand object of my mission will have failed, and I can accomplish nothing."

"I have now been eight weeks in your country. During that time I have made all the exertions that I possibly could. I have taken no rest, and yet I have visited only eight cities; therefore if it be in my power to remain eight weeks longer, I may perhaps visit eight cities more—but their population will not make even a fifth part of that of the U. States, and I shall have been heard by only five out of the twenty-five millions of its inhabitants. To address the remainder would require years, and I have only months (if, indeed, that time) at my disposal. If then, the people conceive this idea, my faith in the ultimate objects of my mission will be broken, and therefore I appeal to your sense of generosity and sympathy, and say, do not put me to the test with which I cannot comply. If I am forced to go on in the same course which I have pursued, my grave will be dug in the land of America, and I will never leave your hospitable shores. Thus I have given you a few reasons for not addressing you at length; but the principal one, and that which I most earnestly beg you to accept, is, that I have no bells to ring."

"When I crossed the Alleghany Mountains, I saw houses scattered here and there alone, in the wildest and most desolate situations, and I asked whether their inhabitants were secure against the attacks of robbers. The gentlemen who were with me, said they were perfectly secure, and that the robbers, so, too, they would be in the midst of a forest in Europe, for if one of the inhabitants were robbed while he was asleep, all the others would combine and raise a hue and cry after the robber, until he was caught, and there and then administer summary justice to him on the spot, without further appeal. I told them that I was a Hungarian, and that I was a native of the community of nations. Take care then of national as well as petty robbers, because if you do not attend to and punish them they will, one by one, strength and attack you."

"I have before told you of my efforts to express my views relative to the formation of associations of the friends of Hungary, and those views have been spread, through the medium of the free press, all over the land. Let the people carry my views into execution, and I assure you that not a dollar out of the funds which you may place in my care, shall be spent in dinners for gentlemen. My second reason for forming these associations, is, that the clerics of the people are not recorded in Washington City, but when I can show the records of these associations—when they have joined together and act in unison—when they consist of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of people—when out of the small drops of individual sympathy, a vast ocean of human feeling has been formed, their claims may not be weighed, their names and influence will be [loud and long-continued applause.] Therefore it is that I urge you to go on in the formation of Associations of the Friends of Hungary. If there is any place left in your recollections for a remembrance of me, it is well, but do not, remember the cause of Hungary and liberty. Remember, oh! remember my down-trodden country!—[Tremendous applause.]"

"I must go, ladies and gentlemen, for the steam engine is summoning me. The steam engine, you know, is a Democrat, and the characteristic of a true Democrat is, that he will have his own will. [Loud applause.]"

Jacob Henton Esq, then addressed him as follows: Gov. Kossuth: On behalf of the Association of the Friends of Hungary, of this city, I thank you for the eloquent manner in which you have advocated their cause. Allow me to present to you their contribution to the cause of Hungary, [between \$300 and \$400] and to bid you "God speed" in your glorious mission."

Another step in Repudiating the Declaration of Independence.

Clingman of N. C., the other day introduced the following resolution into Congress: Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives, it is the unquestionable right of each one of the States to exclude, either wholly or partially from her territory, negroes, either free or slaves, and that the exercise of the right affords no just ground of complaint to either States or nations."

"The immediate object of this movement is said to be to obtain a national sanction for imprisoning colored seamen and other free blacks, when caught in Southern ports, and selling them as slaves. The ultimate object is the establishment of a national principle making the whole African race incapable of American citizenship. The Southern press boast, that in view of the late triumphant progress of the slave power, this principle can soon be carried through the whole North, and intimate that there is already a majority in Congress in favor of it. Perhaps there is, and perhaps a vote might be obtained in that Republican body declaring negroes monkeys, and the Declaration of Independence a lie. It would not surprise us much more than some things they have done within the last two years.—G. M. Freeman."

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—Of these countries we hear but little. They play but a supererogatory part in the affairs of the European continent. The following facts will be of interest:—

There are twenty-five or thirty newspapers in Norway, one of which is published weekly. It is the only one in the north, where in one part of the year the sun does not go down for two months. Although united to Sweden, Norway has a Parliament of its own, of one hundred men. The government of Sweden has four Houses—the House of Nobles, in which 100 are hereditary; the second House consists of 80 clergy; the third, 80 burghers; the fourth, 140 farmers. A bill to become a law must pass three of these Houses."

PRACTICAL AID TO HUNGARY.—A resolution is pending in the Ohio Legislature, to loan all the arms belonging to the State to Hungary, to be returned after her independence shall be achieved.

Kossuth made a brief speech before the Legislature of Ohio on the 6th inst. in which he spoke of two remarkable coincidences—the State of Ohio and himself had the same birthday, and the tidings of the present day would reach Washington when the Senators of the United States were sitting in judgment on the question of International Law. The speech was received with great applause.

At the meeting of the Hungarian Association, on the evening of the 7th, Gov. Wood presided. On taking the chair he spoke briefly, but emphatically, in favor of national intervention, &c. Kossuth then addressed the Association at length, advancing & fully sustaining the three leading points of his speech at the New York Convention banquet. These points were afterward adopted in resolutions by the meeting. Judge Spilting moved a resolution instructing Congress to declare, that whenever despots trample beyond their own confines to suppress an uprising people for freedom, this country will interfere, backed by the power of the nation. The resolution was received with enthusiastic cheers and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Kossuth left Columbus on the 9th, in company with the Joint Committee of the Legislature, together with Governor Wood and Lieut. Gov. Medill, for Cincinnati. At Xenia, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton, he met with enthusiastic receptions, but was able to speak but little. About one thousand dollars were collected on the route, and at Hamilton the people, by resolution, tendered a loan of five hundred dollars in the possession of the County.

About 6 o'clock the train entered the Western Metropolis amid the roar of cannon and the cheers of an immense multitude of people. A procession, comprising all the military and fire companies, and other societies, formed at the depot and conducted Kossuth through the principal streets of the city to the Burnett House, where apartments were provided for the illustrious visitor.

Judge Baker, one of President Fillmore's New Mexico Judges and a slaveholder, is now at Washington, said to be making purchases of negroes to take back to New Mexico to work in the mines. A most righteous Judge he will make on the question of the right to hold slaves in New Mexico.—Tribune.

The State Temperance Convention of New Hampshire, lately held at Concord, and in which the State was pretty fully represented, adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That as members of this Convention we will vote for no man for any State or County office who is known to be in favor of prohibitory laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

For Oregon.—The Pittsburg Gazette says a company of persons belonging to the Presbyterian church is about to found a colony in Oregon. Rev J. A. Hanna was out as pastor, and among the members already enrolled (who number sixty persons) are a physician, nine farmers, tea teachers, a machinist, &c.

The Oregon Spectator of Dec. 16th gives the following account of the climate of that region: "We have had no frosts except in three or four instances, and those very slight ones. The grass and almost all kinds of vegetation are not only fresh & green but actually growing freely. Garden sowing of various kinds can be had in the gardens about town. We yesterday had the pleasure, for the first time in our life, of eating radishes grown in the open air in December! Lettuce of a good quality is also plenty, it being the second growth and self-sown. Such a thing as an over-cold is never more here, and is an unspeakable relief."

"Grace Greenwood" writes to the National Era, that Mr Davis (of Mass) was put hors du combat by Mr Rantoul in one of the most able and effective speeches of the session. As a debater Mr Rantoul takes at once a leading position in the House. In person he is one of the most prepossessing men on the floor—slight, but not small—gracefully and dignified in his bearing, with a calm, pleasant face, a well balanced head, and dark, clear, serious eyes."

F. H. Wheeler is offering goods, new, cheap and of the best quality. See advertising columns. Sartain's Magazine for March is received; also the Youth's Cabinet. Mr Graham's for January is a prize number. Our thanks for Mr G's prompt response to our queries for our missing No. 1.

"The Universal Photographer" for February is before us. If we had the January No. we might make something out of this, and be induced to aim at proficiency in the art. We are happy to notice the increasing attention which is being given to this subject, and feel quite disposed to speed the good work. Edited by E. Webster. Published by Fowler & Wells at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Prospectus next week.

The Bennington Banner wants to quarrel with us for our notions on intervention. This is wholly unnecessary; for we expressly declared in the very article which has given such offence, that we were entirely willing all should go for Austrian despotism or American slavery who chose. We care not what doctrines the editors preach; and if the bones of old Bennington's patriots, which he buried almost under the windows of their office, do not rattle in their graves at the droppings of such a sanctuary so as to disturb them, we certainly will not.—G. M. Freeman.

We are under obligations to Messrs Douglas, Foote, Seward, Bartlett and Hubbard for various public documents and papers.

Barnum's CHINESE FAMILY, who have just returned from Europe, will give Concerts at Wautusquet Hall this afternoon and evening.

Magnanimity.—The Democrats of New Jersey, who are in a majority in the Legislature, have, it is said, distrusted the State so as to give the Whigs three of the five congressional districts. Such magnanimity in a political party is quite rare in the history of our country. The Whigs have now but one member out of five.

Temperance in Indiana.—A bill is before the Indiana Legislature providing for the enactment of a law similar to the Maine liquor law. It also provides that the wife, and all others injured by the sale of intoxicating liquors, may maintain an action against the vendor who furnishes the liquors.

LAND WARRANTS.—The bill making land warrants, assignable has passed the House. There will be a good deal done in buying up such warrants by speculators, and we advise the "old sagers" not to be in a hurry to sell.

The Maine Liquor Law, which was defeated in the Rhode Island House on the 30th ult., has passed the Senate, with a proviso submitting it to the people.

The Supreme Court at Washington have, it is said, decided adversely to the claim of Mrs Gaines.

Advices from San Juan, Nicaragua, state that some disturbances had taken place at Leon, in which several lives were lost. By a fire which occurred on the night of Feb. 4th, fifty houses were destroyed.

MARRIAGES.—The committee on territories recommend that the seat of government in Utah be removed from Salt Lake to some other point, and that a dragon force be sent out to sustain the law.

It is reported that the majority of the political refugees now in London intend to come to America and that the British Government has been requested by foreign powers to use its influence to obtain grants of land for the emigrants.

The ladies of Pittsburg have issued an address to the women of the West, invoking their sympathy for the Hungarian cause.

The "material aid" received by Kossuth at Cleveland, Ohio, amounted to \$1,800. Between Cleveland and the capital he received \$312 50.

It is reported that advices have been received at Washington announcing the release of John S. Thresher, by the Queen of Spain.

The New York Life Insurance Company has declared an annual dividend of forty per cent.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WEEKLY FARM & VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—The above is the title of a company now forming in New York whose object is to settle on our government lands of the West (probably in Iowa or southern Minnesota, below the St. Louis) in such a manner that Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Merchants may possess the advantage of the first purchase of the land, without paying the high prices which a crowded population creates, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages to be derived from intelligent and industrious countrymen. The plan is to select a healthy site for a city or village on some lake or river, with adjacent country of the best farming capacity, and put it into the hands of the members at \$3 per acre, (or, if possible, to obtain from Congress a few grant tracts on the ground of actual settlement and improvement,) in lots of from 40 to 160 acres each and a city or village lot of 4 acres and no more.

Every reader will see at a glance the great advantages to be derived from this mode of procedure when contrasted with the old system of struggling homesteading method of "going West," as the phrase is, single-handed and alone, to live in log huts for years like savages, often without friends or neighbors, schools or churches, surrounded by lands held for higher prices by non-residents and speculators who are endeavoring to improve them further than to increase the price of their lands, which only tends to keep off settlers.

Young farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, machinists and all sorts of useful men, of every age and sex, are invited to send their names, stating their profession, the quantity of land they wish to obtain under 160 acres and a village plot, and the probable amount of capital they will possess. Every inquirer will receive as early as possible a copy of the plan, and a full explanation of the plan, together with other documents.

It is often asked how much money will be required? The answer is the more the better. But it is plain that men of small means are as much advanced in this Association, as one sustains another like a bundle of sticks. Still, each member controls his own capital and owns his own land in fee simple, the same as any other land-owner.

At about the 15th of April, 1852, has been fixed, upon as the time of emigration for this Association, and competent persons are now in the west looking for a suitable site. It is therefore important that all who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of this movement should make application as early as possible. Persons wishing any information on the subject, will please address, post-paid, William Haddock, No. 102 Nassau-st. New York.

We would refer persons about embarking for California, to the advertisement in another column, the following notice of which is condensed from the Boston Atlas:

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO SAN FRANCISCO.—Messrs Glidden & Williams have organized a line of packets to sail regularly for the above port, every month, certain, and often if necessary. They have already dispatched several splendid clipper ships, all regularly on the days advertised. The Juggernaut, now loading, will sail the 20th inst. and will be succeeded by the Commodore, on the 1st March, followed by the favorite ship T. B. Wales, the 20th March. These vessels are consigned to Messrs Flint, Peabody & Co., at San Francisco. . . . Arrangements have been made by which parties in San Francisco can secure passage for friends going there; and considering the number of passengers waiting at Panama for transportation, it is believed that passengers will reach San Francisco quicker by this line, than to take a chance at Panama. Messrs Glidden & Williams are constantly engaged at San Francisco, are intimately acquainted with the trade between both ports, and the public may rest assured that all engagements will be punctually and faithfully performed.

Correspondence of the Franklin Democrat.

Boston Feb. 6, 1852.

Rev Mr Stone of Park St. Church delivered his address upon Kossuth and Hungary this afternoon, in the representative hall. Long before the hour of speaking the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity, chiefly by ladies. After waiting the members of the Senate and house below, every seat and avenue was crowded where a human being could stand. The address was a masterly performance from beginning to end,—worthy the occasion, the subject, and the speaker. It was received with breathless attention throughout, and with constant rounds of loud and spontaneous applause. Many portions of the address were of the most striking character, and the whole audience at times seemed melted to tears. Mr Stone seems to have mastered most thoroughly the history of Kossuth and Hungary. He is one of the most liberal, radical, and eloquent men of the clerical profession in this city.—Franklin.

Hungarian Associations.—A large number of citizens from different parts of Ohio met at Columbus on the 5th inst. and organized a State Hungarian Association. Gov. Wood was, by acclamation, elected President of the Association. A County Hungarian Association for the county of Franklin was organized the same day.

Hon. James Meacham, M. C. from Vermont, has received an appointment to the Regency of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

The oath now required of the public functionaries in France runs thus: "I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President."

Madam Howard, the discarded mistress of Louis Napoleon and the mother of his children, is said to be an American, born in Baltimore.

Governor Johns, late Executive of Pennsylvania, granted fifty-three pardons during the last twelve days of his administration.

The Washington Intelligencer says the Government has paid since 1835, \$295,000 for lost horses.

A piece of quartz rock from California weighing 188 ounces, gross, has been assayed at the Philadelphia Mint, and found to yield \$1,713 in pure gold—being at the rate of \$9.20 per ounce.

The county jail at Harrisburg, Pa. has been fitted up by the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance for the regular meetings of the lodges in that place.

Rev E. E. Town, pastor of the Baptist church in Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, has been missing since the 26th of December last.

Some days since a young man named Clyde, belonging to Lyme, presented at the Lebanon (N. H.) Bank a forged note for \$1,500. The cashier pronounced it a forgery and refused to cash it—whereupon Clyde drew a dirk and threatened to stab the cashier if he did not pay the note. The cashier took a pistol from a drawer, which so frightened Clyde that he immediately fled; but he was arrested and lodged in Haverhill jail.

The editor of the Long Island Star has taken the trouble to examine the files of that paper for a number of years past, for the purpose of ascertaining at what times the East River has been frozen over so as to admit of passengers walking across. He reports that it was so frozen in Feb. 1817, and Jan. 1818.

The works on the Egyptian railway are now in active operation, and 10,000 men will soon be employed on the north end of the line.

Ninety-two of the Cuban prisoners in Spain were to leave on the 1st instant, for the United States, on board an American vessel from Coruna.

Seven of the Hungarian refugees who came over in the Mississippi port last week, were yesterday engaged in the extensive pin factory at Worcester, Mass.

James Cavanaugh of Minersville, Penn., attempted to murder his wife on the evening of the 10th instant, and then threw his child into the fire, burning it to death. He has been arrested.

A crazy Englishman, whose offer of marriage was rejected by the Countess de Bismarck has left her \$200,000 francs by will.

Singular Fact.—Mrs Richmond of Ticonderoga, N.Y. seventy-three years of age, has been deprived of teeth for several years, until recently a new set of front teeth have been cut through, which, says our informant, enable her to eat and scold as well as ever.—Midway Reg.

Ten laborers were recently killed on the Great Western Railroad, Canada West, by the falling of a bank of earth under which they were at work.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Some twenty men of the citizens of West Brookfield, Mass., are making arrangements to depart for California in the Spring, ten or twelve having already gone. We are informed that a lady—Mrs Abbott, whose enterprise in poultry raising, and the general management and care of the out-door concerns of her husband, are rendered her somewhat extensively, though we believe not prejudicially known—is also preparing to embark (without her husband) for California. That she has here her little lady's energy of character and enterprise, we think she will be quite as likely to accumulate a fortune in California as any of the men who go there.—Barre Gazette.

AS OUTRAGEOUS ACT.—Governor Bigler has pardoned the notorious kidnapper, George F. Algeri, who was sentenced about twelve months ago, to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. This act should bring down upon the Governor the indignation of every right-minded man in the Commonwealth. The kidnapper was taught a useful lesson by the verdict that condemned him to the penitentiary, and the heavy villain who had been for years notorious in this period, was precisely in his proper station, from which Gov. Bigler has seen fit to release him, again perhaps to resume his blood-hound hunt and run down to slavery the freedom of free born and unprotected women and children. The instinct of humanity in the brute creation has often been followed by the exhibition of a mother's love for her child, but there is no brute so callous to feeling as a kidnapper, and those who justify and pardon him when convicted of his crimes, are, in our estimation, little better than the man-stealer himself.

Judge Parsons, in sentencing Algeri to undergo a long imprisonment, vindicated the integrity of the soil of Pennsylvania, and taught the slave catchers that they should not with impunity take more than the "pound of flesh" specified in their bond. Governor Bigler, by this act of Executive clemency, has placed himself beyond even the vindication of many who supported him in his position he now occupies.—Det. Co. (Pa.) Repub.

The Philadelphia American gives an account of a visit made, a few days ago, to the hovels of many of the poor and destitute of that city, who live in small, unventilated rooms, for the rent of which they are compelled to pay ten cents per day. It is supposed the number of persons unfortunate being thus situated is very large. Many of them were found with their hands and feet frozen, and want of food to keep them warm, while others had even disposed of most of their scanty clothing to buy bread. In one cellar a family were found who had been turned out of their home because they were unable to pay their rent. In another place, a poor miserably woman and several children were found in a shed, the children covered up a heap of ashes to keep them warm. Having no clothing to cover them, the mother had been driven to this resort to keep them from freezing. The clothes had been sold to buy bread.

GRANVILLE JOHN PENS.—The Councils of Philadelphia, officially received this gentleman in the Hall of Independence, on Monday last, on which occasion he was appropriately greeted by Mayor Gilpin, and made a handsome reply. He was received under a resolution adopted by a Council on the 16th ult., immediately after his arrival in Philadelphia. Mr P. is a lineal descendant and great grandson of the illustrious founder of this State and its metropolis, and being a bachelor and on the slender side of fifty, with him will probably become extinct a name which Philadelphia and Pennsylvania will always delight to honor. The sister of Mr Pens is the wife of Dr. Morison, of New York, and is a lady of unusually pure and large estate. Mr P. in his religion, is an Episcopalian—his great grandfather, being the only Friend in the family—is about medium height, and is a gentleman of great amiability and suavity of manners.—Tribune.

A bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors has been reported to the Indiana Legislature, and it is thought will become a law. It prohibits the granting of licenses; provides for assessing fines on those selling or giving away intoxicating liquors to minors, and to all other persons, to be drunk about the house or out-house where liquor is sold; let offenders pay a fine of ten dollars; 2d, twenty dollars; 3d, forty dollars; 4th, eighty dollars; 5th and all subsequent offences, one hundred dollars, the offender to stand committed until the fines are paid or relieved. It also provides that the wife and all others injured by the sale of intoxicating liquors, may maintain an action against the vendor who furnishes the liquor. Good!

The last of the Christiana Trials.—The case of Sam'l Williams, the colored man charged with misdemeanor, in giving notice of the coming of Gorsuch and his party to arrest the fugitive slaves, was tried at Christiana, during the week. The case was concluded on Wednesday, and the Jury after being out all night, returned a verdict of not guilty. This, we presume, ends the Christiana trials, and it is to be hoped effectually satisfies our Southern brethren.

Too cold for the Fishes.—We learn from Capt. Stubbs the vigilant keeper of the light-house on Cuttyhunk, that during the severe cold weather of the last few weeks, shoals of Tautog, or blackfish, were driven out of their haunts among the rocky ledges, and came ashore in large quantities. At Nantuxet, Bright, Gay Head, they were gathered up along the beach in caravans, and sent to the New York markets. Such an occurrence has not been known since the winter of 1840, when Buzzard's Bay was entirely closed by ice, and several persons passed and repassed on the ice, during several days, the whole distance between Elizabeth Islands and the main land.—New Bedford Mercury.

Five children of John Whipple, of Hamilton, Mass.—were shockingly burned, a few days since, by the burst of a spirit lamp. They were sitting in a room, studying their lessons, when it exploded, and they were immediately enveloped in a sheet of fire. One ran and pumped into a snow drift. Three were carried to the house and extinguished, and the fifth was sound into a tub of butter-milk. The youngest child, a girl, aged four, and another is in a hopeless condition. Why will people use a powder magazine in their families?

The Jury in the case of Mary M. Hubbard against the town of Middletown, Ct., has rendered a verdict, at the Superior Court, now in session in New Haven, Judge Heman presiding, in favor of the plaintiff to recover \$2,250, damages and costs, for the injuries received by her on the 20th of August, 1849, on a defective road, which said Middletown was bound to keep in good repair.

The Philadelphia Mint has just struck a gold dollar coin of a new design. It consists of a flat ring, on which the face is a supercilious expression, and the back of the head is cut out. This new form makes the coin conveniently large, so that it is not liable to be mistaken for a three cent or five cent piece.

The Governor of Louisiana in his late annual message recommends that the Legislature make appropriation for the erection of a tomb over the remains of the late President Taylor, who was a native of Louisiana. The Legislature are also called upon to make an appropriation for the completion of the Jackson monument at N. Orleans.

Preservatory.—Daniel Webster made a speech before the colonization society at Washington last week. He always repudiated that wicked scheme till he repudiated liberty, now he is a most suitable and fair representative of Colonization.—Portland Inquirer.

A very extraordinary case of wholesale murder has been lately before the courts of the north of France. The defendant, aged 40, was accused with having caused the death at various times, of more than 40 persons. She was condemned to death by the unanimous verdict of the Jury—nothing having been brought forward in mitigation of the crime she was accused of.

The Cincinnati Commercial states the following shocking circumstances:—A half drunken woman was perambulating the streets on Thursday night, a rowdy led her into a paint shop on Fifth street, and dashed her face in mere blackguard wantonness, and then took her into a back room where there was a light. The light disclosed the face of his own mother!"

During the last three years, the wives of nine men have been brought to the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, in consequence of their husbands going to California.